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Arsenals

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1. 1952 a North Korean arsenal, in a large air raid shelter south of Songhungdong-onch'on (129-09, 40-46) (EA-1312) and equipped with machine tools salvaged from the damaged high frequency electric steel plant at Songjin, was producing hand grenades, pistols, spades, and picks. The Soviet Union was supplying the arsenal with raw materials. Songhungdong-onch'on, comprising forty homes, is immediately north of Hill 250. The shelter had been dug into the side of this hill.
2. In April a North Korean machinery repair shop, in a cave one-half way up the south slope of Malmudom-san (126-33, 38-27) (BT-8659) was producing approximately two hundred bayonets monthly and repairing arms. The cave, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 10 meters high and equipped with three electric motors, four lathes, and iron working facilities, had a truck entrance on the east side and a ventilation system, 40 centimeters wide and 50 centimeters high, on each side of the cave. The shop employed thirty laborers and five civilian technicians.
3. In April a timber plant producing transport carts for the North Korean army and planks for vessels was in a cave, 20 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 6 meters high, half way up the north slope of Malmudom-san.

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4. On 6 March the Nagwŏn-dong (124-47, 40-03) (XE-2434) arsenal (approximately XE-222330) was in a mountain cave 300 meters west of the Nagwŏn-dong railroad station. It was producing hand grenades, oxygen tanks, and farm implements, and was repairing anti-aircraft guns and machine guns. The arsenal, equipped with 14 large automatic lathes, four boring machines, and three 50-horsepower motors, employed 760 men and 220 women. Each employee, hired by contract and handled as a civilian attached to the military, received 28 liters of grain monthly. The employees lived in twenty wood homes in front of the Nagwŏn-dong railroad station. The arsenal operated day and night on two 12-hour shifts.

Supply Base at Haksan-ni

5. In April gasoline, oil, food, ammunition, and rifles for the North Korean and Chinese Communist armies were at a supply base (at approximately YD-443365) 4 kilometers in circumference, within the mountains near Haksan-ni (125-49, 39-09) (YD-4337). Ammunition and weapons were stored in twenty caves at the base of Kulpong mountain. Food was stored in five single-story buildings, each 10 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 3 meters high. Four gasoline storage tanks, each 10 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 6 meters high, were 100 meters from the newly-constructed rail line at the base. Three quarters of each tank was beneath the ground, with the visible section camouflaged with earth and grass. The tanks were spaced at ten-meter intervals; barbed wire enclosed the area.
6. Thirty-two Soviet trucks, five General Motors trucks, two gasoline carriers, and two bulldozers were at the base for road maintenance. Trains, fifteen to twenty box cars in length, were hauling materiel along the 150 meters of track five times each month. Approximately every 4 days fifteen trucks transported gasoline from the storage area to the Sunan air base.
7. Gasoline shipments to the base by tank car were being siphoned from the car by means of electric pumps. Approximately 550 Chinese Communist soldiers were unloading materiel other than gasoline which had been shipped to the base by boxcar.
8. One thousand Chinese Communist soldiers were guarding the base. Particular precautions were being taken at the time of arrival of rail shipments. Anti-aircraft guns and anti-aircraft machine guns were on each hill in the area. All residents within 4 kilometers of the base had been evacuated. Civilians were not permitted within the area.
9. Ten Soviet, ten Chinese Communist, and six Mongolian advisers were managing the base, directing the movement of supplies, and inspecting other North Korean and Chinese Communist depots. The Soviet advisers also coordinated the economic rehabilitation activities within the area.

Storages and Depots

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10. By 16 May war materiel and related supplies, shipped from Manchuria to P'yŏngyang via Sinuiju, were being unloaded and stored in warehouses 2 kilometers north of Kani-dong (125-45, 39-10) (YD-3838) railway station. The warehouses were 20 meters apart. Trucks were moving the supplies from the storage area to the western front at night.
11. By 16 May ammunition and fuel which had been shipped from Chunghwa was being stored in trenches built into a hill on the west side of railroad tracks 2 kilometers northwest of Mulgae (126-19, 38-22) (BT-6649).
12. By 16 May warehouses storing rice, millet, and corn were on each side of the railroad track 500 meters north of Sŏp'o (125-44, 39-05) (YD-3629).

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13. After 6 April rifle and machine gun ammunition, mortar shells, and hand grenades were being stored at a North Korean trench storage (approximately BT-608082), about 50 meters south of the former Koum-ni (126-17, 38-00) (BT-6109) police station and 3 kilometers northwest of the Paekch'on (126-19, 37-59) (BT-6407) railroad station. Logs covered with steel plate 2 inches thick lined the base of each trench. Straw and grass camouflaged the top of each trench.

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